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# High northern geomagnetic field behavior and new constraints on the Gilsá event: Paleomagnetic and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ results of $\sim 0.5\text{--}3.1$ Ma basalts from Jökuldalur, Iceland.

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## Abstract

Recent paleomagnetic results of extrusive rocks from high southern latitudes ( $> 60^\circ\text{S}$ ) and high northern latitudes ( $> 60^\circ\text{N}$ ) have been suggested to reflect a hemispheric asymmetry of the geomagnetic field on time-scales of  $10^5$  to  $10^6$  years, with higher and more stable fields in the north. This interpretation, however, is based on only a few modern-standard paleodirectional data sets and on high northern stable field paleointensity data of rocks that are mainly younger than 100 kyr. The sparsity of modern-standard data questions the validity (and age range) of this potential geomagnetic asymmetry. In 2013 and 2014, we sampled basaltic lava flows in Jökuldalur, north-eastern Iceland, to obtain high-standard paleodirectional and paleointensity data at relatively

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high-northern latitudes ( $65.2^\circ\text{N}$ ). On average, we sampled  $>15$  cores per site at 51 sites of predominantly Matuyama age. Complete demagnetization was carried out on all samples using AF or thermal demagnetization. We present 45 distinct paleomagnetic directions based on overall  $N > 10$  ChRMs per site and  $\alpha_{95} < 3.5^\circ$ . We obtain a mean direction of  $D = 355.7^\circ$ ,  $I = 76.3^\circ$ , and  $\alpha_{95} = 3.2$  for  $N = 45$  sites that is not significantly different from a GAD field. The resulting 45 VGPs distribute around the North Pole, and the global mean paleomagnetic pole ( $\bar{\lambda} = 87.8^\circ$ ,  $\bar{\phi} = 224.3^\circ$ ) is coincident with the North Pole within the  $\alpha_{95}$  confidence limit. We calculate a VGP dispersion for our 38 Matuyama age sites of  $20.5^{23.3}_{17.8}$ , which is  $\sim 1\text{--}4^\circ$  lower than estimates from published Iceland data (from surveys that sampled 2–5 cores per site) but still supports the interpretation of a dependence of VGP dispersion on latitude during the Matuyama. Based on relatively strict cut-off criteria we also present six new field strength estimates from the time interval  $\sim 1.2\text{--}1.83$  Ma, thus filling a large data gap of the high-northern stable field behaviour. We obtain a median VADM of  $57 \pm 3$  ZAm<sup>2</sup> (VDM of  $60 \pm 5$  Am<sup>2</sup>), which is higher than the median VADM of 16 intensity estimates from Antarctica ( $39 \pm 7$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>) from the same period. A higher northern field is also found when using less strict cut-off criteria resulting in 14 field estimates from Jökuldalur, i.e. we find support for higher field strength in the northern hemisphere as compared to the southern hemisphere during the Matuyama. Finally, we deliver a revised magneto-chronostratigraphic model of Jökuldalur and conduct an investigation of the type sections of the so-called Gilsá normal polarity event around 1.62 Ma. Our revised model is based on 11 new  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages. No evidence is found of the existence of the

Gilsá event in Jökuldalur. Instead we find that the normal polarity intervals in the type sections can both be correlated to Olduvai subchron.

*Keywords:* Gilsá event, Paleosecular variation, Paleointensity, Matuyama, Iceland, Ar-Ar radiometric dating

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## 1. Introduction

Satellite observations of the geomagnetic field show that it is dominated by a strong dipolar component, which is highly dynamic, changing chaotically in both direction and intensity. These temporal changes, known as geomagnetic secular variation, are thought to reflect both short- and long-term changes in fluid processes in the Earth's core (Johnson and McFadden, 2007). A fundamental assumption in our use of paleomagnetic data, e.g., in plate reconstruction studies is that when observed over geological timescales the secular variation is averaged out, and the time-averaged field (TAF) is a dipole field aligned with the rotation axis, the so called geocentric axial dipole field (GAD) (Hospers, 1954).

Recent paleomagnetic results from high latitudes ( $>60^\circ$ ) have studied the apparent long-lived hemispheric asymmetry of the magnetic field on time-scales of  $10^5$  to  $10^6$  years, contrasting higher and more stable fields in the north with lower average strength and less stable fields in the south (Cromwell et al., 2015, 2013; Lawrence et al., 2009; Tauxe et al., 2004a). However, modern-standard high-latitude paleomagnetic data, especially absolute paleointensity data, of 0.1–5 Ma rocks are sparse (Figure 1a). Only sporadic temporal overlap exists between high-latitude northern and southern paleointensity data for rocks older than 100 kyr and, in particular, for

21 stable field periods (Figure 1b). Such data are vital in order to sample and  
22 characterize high-latitude paleostructures of the radial magnetic field at the  
23 Core-Mantle Boundary.

24 The basaltic lava sequences of Iceland (64–66°N) have been subject of  
25 numerous paleomagnetic studies since the early 1950s, but with a majority  
26 of studies focusing on stratigraphic mapping and/or extension of the ge-  
27 omagnetic polarity time-scale, sampling 2–5 cores per site (e.g., Helgason  
28 and Duncan, 2001; Kristjánsson et al., 1980, 2004; McDougall et al., 1977;  
29 Udagawa et al., 1999; Watkins et al., 1975). Other studies have targeted  
30 geomagnetic reversals (Camps et al., 2011) or excursions (Jicha et al., 2011;  
31 Kristjánsson, 1999), or have focused on the field strength during transitional  
32 events (Camps et al., 2011; Goguitchaichvili et al., 1999) or during the last  
33 ~100 kyr (Cromwell et al., 2015; Tanaka et al., 2012). Little work has been  
34 done on Icelandic rocks to produce modern-standard PSV and paleointensity  
35 data for geomagnetic stable periods for rocks >100 kyr.

36 We present modern-standard paleomagnetic and  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  radiometric  
37 results of ~0.5–3.1 Ma rocks from Jökuldalur (Figure 1c), including absolute  
38 paleointensity and PSV data. We provide stable field strength estimates for  
39 the period 1–2 Ma, which allows us to carry out a comparison of high-latitude  
40 northern and southern field behavior during this period (cf. Figure 1b). We  
41 also present a revised magneto-chronostratigraphy of Jökuldalur, including  
42 an examination of the Gilsá event, a short normal polarity subchron inferred  
43 to exist around 1.62 Ma (McDougall and Wensink, 1966; Udagawa et al.,  
44 1999).

## 45 2. Geology and paleomagnetic sampling

46 The first paleomagnetic studies in Jökuldalur (Figure 1c) were carried out  
47 by Wensink (1964a,b) who established the stratigraphy, covering the Brun-  
48 hes to Gilbert epochs. The approximate time frame and the existence of the  
49 Matuyama reversed (R1) and Gauss normal (N2) polarity epochs was later  
50 supported by results of K-Ar radiometric dating (McDougall and Wensink,  
51 1966; Watkins et al., 1975). Wensink (1964b) and McDougall and Wensink  
52 (1966) established the Olduvai normal subchron in Hnjúksá (HN) (Figure 1c)  
53 based on K-Ar dating. They further argued for a second normal polarity  
54 event at  $1.60 \pm 0.05$  Ma (termed *Gilsá*) near the top of this section and above  
55 the Olduvai subchron. Subsequent resampling of section HN and additional  
56 K-Ar radiometric dating, however, indicated no evidence of this second event  
57 (Watkins et al., 1975).

58 In 1993, Udagawa et al. (1999) revisited Jökuldalur and collected sam-  
59 ples from 38 lava flows, mainly from the younger part of the valley along  
60 Thverá (TH) and Krengrilsá (KG) (Figure 1c). Based on paleomagnetic anal-  
61 ysis and new K-Ar ages, Udagawa et al. (1999) correlated the lava flows to  
62 0.5–1.8 Ma. They resurrected the idea of the normal Gilsá event around  
63 1.61–1.62 Ma, this time in section KG. However, the reversely magnetized  
64 lavas, located stratigraphically below their inferred Gilsá event, were dated  
65 at  $1.85 \pm 0.08$  Ma ( $2\sigma$ ), i.e. probably within the Olduvai subchron (1.78–1.94  
66 Ma) (cf. Gradstein et al., 2012): The existence of the Gilsá event is therefore  
67 debatable.

68 In 2013 and 2014, we resampled sections HN, KG and TH (Figures 1c  
69 and 2). In total, >700 cores were sampled at 51 sites (site average of  $\sim 15$

70 cores). We sampled 42 sites in 2013 together with another 120 sites in  
 71 Fljótsdalur, east of Jökuldalur (work in progress). Based on stratigraphic  
 72 remapping of Jökuldalur in 2014, we sampled another three, previously un-  
 73 mapped, sites near the top of section TH (Figure 2: sites THA12, THA13  
 74 and THA15). Due to time constraints, we did not sample the few normal po-  
 75 larity sites of section HN near the river, below HN3. These sites are thought  
 76 to be of Gauss age (McDougall and Wensink, 1966).

77 Our sampling was mostly restricted to unaltered massive cores of basaltic  
 78 lavas in well-defined flow units (Figure 2). The sampling was generally car-  
 79 ried out over tens of meters to avoid the risk that samples were not *in situ*  
 80 or hit by lightning strikes. We oriented the samples mainly by using a sun  
 81 compass (71% of all samples). At sites sampled during cloud cover, we ori-  
 82 ented the samples by magnetic compass readings supplemented by bearings  
 83 to known landmarks. We used the bearings to correct our magnetic measure-  
 84 ments for these sites. Hand samples were collected from all sites to deliver  
 85 new  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  radiometric age determinations.

### 86 **3. Methodology**

#### 87 *3.1. Sample preparation and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating method*

88 We selected 11 basalt samples for new age determinations by the  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$   
 89 incremental heating method. The samples were selected based on their fi-  
 90 delity for Ar-Ar dating and the need for additional Ar-Ar dating in spe-  
 91 cific intervals. A detailed description of the sample preparation and dating  
 92 method is found in Section S1 (Suppl. Mat.).

### 93 3.2. Demagnetization experiment

94 Stepwise alternating-field (AF) and thermal demagnetization experiments  
95 were initially conducted on two specimens per site to test the behavior of the  
96 rocks to magnetic cleaning. For the AF demagnetization we used a Mol-  
97 spin Tumbling AF Demagnetizer and a DETECH D-2000 High-Performance  
98 AF Demagnetizer. The specimens were generally AF-demagnetized in 10–12  
99 steps within applied field magnitudes of 3–200 mT. Thermal demagnetiza-  
100 tion was carried out using single and dual-chamber paleomagnetic ovens from  
101 ASC Scientific. Demagnetization was carried out at  $\sim 12$  heating steps until  
102 the maximum unblocking temperature was reached. The magnetic mea-  
103 surements were made on an AGICO JR5A spinner magnetometer inside a  
104 dynamic Helmholtz cage at Imperial College London.

105 From the pilot studies, AF magnetic cleaning was chosen as the preferred  
106 procedure for processing the specimens; from each site, we subsequently sub-  
107 jected one additional specimen to thermal demagnetization and seven to  
108 AF demagnetization, i.e. a total of ten separately oriented specimens were  
109 demagnetized from each site. We analysed the demagnetization data us-  
110 ing Puffinplot 1.03beta (Lurcock and Wilson, 2012), and determined the  
111 direction of the characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) by means  
112 of principal component analysis (Kirschvink, 1980). Usually seven or more  
113 points were used to determine the line. We corrected the ChRM directions  
114 for a small post-emplacement tectonic tilt to the west as defined by dip and  
115 azimuth of  $\sim 2^\circ$  and  $\sim 266^\circ$ , respectively (Wensink, 1964b). Site mean direc-  
116 tions were calculated using Fisher statistics (Fisher, 1953) and only directions  
117 trending to the origin with a maximum angle of deviation (MAD)  $< 5^\circ$ . Oc-

casional specimen ChRM directions being significant outliers as compared to otherwise well-grouped site directions were discarded for further analysis (see Section S2, Suppl. Mat. for details). Additional specimens from these sites were subjected to AF magnetic cleaning to replace the misbehaved ones. We note that sedimentary samples from sites HNA15 and HNA14 (hyaloclastites) (Figure 2) were excluded in the further analysis because the samples either broke apart during transport or showed non-ideal behaviour to magnetic cleaning.

### 3.3. *Rock and paleointensity experiment*

As part of our pilot paleointensity experiments we carried out a set of rock magnetic measurements to ascertain the magneto-mineralogy and to assess for possible thermal alteration. The results are presented in Section S3 (Suppl. Mat). We used the IZZI modified protocol (Tauxe and Staudigel, 2004) of the Thellier-Thellier paleointensity experiment (Thellier and Thellier, 1959) to estimate intensity. We initially tested two specimens from all sites for their ability to recover the paleointensity. Based on these and the rock magnetic results, we identified sites suitable for further intensity experiments.

Our first pilot study was carried out on 30 specimens in an applied field of 40  $\mu$ T (field applied along the specimens cylindrical axis). This experiment consisted of a series of 28 IZ and ZI heating steps, three pTRM checks and two pTRM tail checks. Samples were generally heated until  $\sim 95\%$  of the NRM was demagnetized. The remainder of the pilot studies as well as subsequent intensity experiments were carried out in an applied field of 30  $\mu$ T and consisted of series of  $\sim 34$  heating steps, five pTRM checks and four

143 pTRM tail checks. In total, we subjected 205 specimens to IZZI intensity  
144 experiments. Due to instrumental problems we had to stop two experiments  
145 for four weeks. Subsequent measurements from these experiments were suspi-  
146 cious, and measurements related to those specific temperature intervals were  
147 deleted before processing the results. All measurements were conducted at  
148 Imperial College London.

## 149 4. Results

### 150 4.1. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ radiometric dating

151 In order to detect samples still affected by groundmass alteration remain-  
152 ing after the acid leaching procedure, 29–35 heating steps were carried out  
153 for each sample (Figure 3; Figure S1-1, Suppl. Mat.). The number of low  
154 temperature heating steps was increased to ensure an effective removal of any  
155 remaining alteration and atmospheric contamination. In 14 or fewer low tem-  
156 perature steps, a sufficient amount of discordant gasses were released to allow  
157 recognition of horizontal age plateaus with reproducible primary crystalliza-  
158 tion ages. Between 11 and 29 of the heating steps define the age plateaus  
159 that also include from 43% to 100% of the  $^{39}\text{Ar}_\kappa$  gas released. Only one of the  
160 eleven groundmasses yielded an age plateau with less than 50% of the total  
161 amount of  $^{39}\text{Ar}_\kappa$  gas released. Nine out of eleven inverse isochron intercepts  
162 are within error of the 295.5 modern atmospheric ratio of  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ . For  
163 all experiments the K/Ca value decreases from the low-temperature steps  
164 through the age plateau to the high-temperature steps; most likely a result  
165 from alteration phases that readily lose gas at low temperatures while argon  
166 retentive phases such as groundmass plagioclase and clinopyroxene tend to



167 degas at high temperatures.

168 Our approach gave high-precision ages (with nominally 1.3–3.8%  $2\sigma$  un-  
169 certainties, including J-value errors), except for sample THA0 that yielded  
170 less argon than the rest. TH-14 gave a plateau age of  $1.05 \pm 0.04$  (95.7%  
171  $^{39}\text{Ar}_K$ ) concordant with a total fusion age of  $1.02 \pm 0.04$  Ma, while the in-  
172 verse isochron age is  $0.73 \pm 0.21$  Ma. The site polarity (normal) and section  
173 magnetostratigraphy suggests an age of 1.05 Ma (Jaramillo) rather than 0.73  
174 Ma (Brunhes), and we therefore reject the isochron age for TH-14. Samples  
175 KG-2 and HN-13 gave age spectra that suggest modest disturbance with  
176 down-stepping ages toward higher temperature steps, likely due to  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  re-  
177 coil, with superimposed argon loss at low temperature steps. However, the  
178 plateau and isochron ages are not different from the total fusion ages at  $2\sigma$   
179 (Table S1-1, Suppl. Mat.). Regardless of the modest complexities in release  
180 behaviour and argon loss, the high-resolution incremental heating age anal-  
181 yses on crystalline groundmass samples from Jökuldalur show concordances  
182 in plateau, isochron and total fusion ages, indicating that the primary argon  
183 reservoirs were not significantly affected by alteration or recoil, and that the  
184 K-Ar isotope system has effectively remained closed since the time of erup-  
185 tion. For the age model presented in the Discussion we use the plateau ages  
186 for all samples except for KG-2 and HN-13 for which we use the total fusion  
187 ages (Figure 2).

188 The total age range of the eleven new  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages (Figures 2, 3)  
189 covered by sites TH17 to HN3 is  $\sim 0.63$ – $3.13$  Ma. This age range broadly  
190 concurs with the chronostratigraphy established by Udagawa et al. (1999)  
191 and McDougall and Wensink (1966). However, important deviations occur,

192 particularly in section KG; the type section for the Gilsá event (Udagawa  
193 et al., 1999) (see Discussion).

#### 194 4.2. *Paleodirections*

195 In Figure 4a, we show representative examples of AF and thermal demag-  
196 netization data. In general, remanence resides in a stable single component of  
197 magnetization acquired during original cooling. A secondary viscous compo-  
198 nent (VRM) of much smaller magnitude was often removed by AF demagne-  
199 tization peak fields of 5–15 mT or temperatures of  $\sim 200^\circ\text{C}$ . In summary, we  
200 obtain well-grouped ChRM directions from 49 sites (Table 1), with site mean  
201 directions generally being defined by  $N > 10$  ( $N_{min} = 7$ ,  $N_{max} = 16$ ),  $k > 200$   
202 ( $k_{min} = 76$ ,  $k_{max} = 3584$ ), and  $\alpha 95 < 3.5^\circ$  ( $\alpha 95_{max} = 5.4^\circ$ ), where  $N$  is the num-  
203 ber of independent data at each site,  $k$  is the precision parameter, and  $\alpha 95$   
204 is the circle of 95% confidence (Fisher, 1953). Our re-mapping of Jökuldalur  
205 in 2014 indicated that some lava flows were drilled twice. Field observations  
206 combined with paleomagnetic results (common mean test) suggest that sites  
207 TH16/TH17, KG0/KGA0, HNB15/HNC15, and HN10/HN11, respectively,  
208 are units that were drilled twice, i.e. only 45 sites of the 49 sites are distinct.  
209 The resulting 10 normal and 35 reverse site mean directions yield Declina-  
210 tions (D) and Inclinations (I) of  $D_{normal} = 351.5^\circ$ ,  $I_{normal} = 77.9^\circ$  and  $D_{reverse}$   
211  $= 176.8^\circ$ ,  $I_{reverse} = -75.9^\circ$  (Table 1). The normal and reverse directions pass a  
212 bootstrap reversals test (Tauxe, 2010) at the 95% level of confidence, having  
213 mean directions inside the confidence regions of each other. This allows the  
214 data to be combined to an overall combined mean direction for  $N = 45$  sites  
215 with a result of  $D = 355.7^\circ$ ,  $I = 76.3^\circ$ ,  $\alpha 95 = 3.2$  (Table 1) that is not signifi-  
216 cantly different from the geocentric axial dipole field for Jökuldalur ( $I = 77^\circ$ )

217 (Figure 4b).

218 We also calculated the virtual geomagnetic poles (VGPs) for the  $N = 45$   
219 sites. The VGPs distribute around the North Pole (Figure 4c), and the re-  
220 sulting mean paleomagnetic pole ( $\bar{\lambda} = 87.8^\circ$ ,  $\bar{\phi} = 224.3^\circ$ ) is coincident with  
221 the North Pole within the 95% confidence limit (Table 1).

#### 222 4.3. Paleointensity

223 The Thellier GUI Auto Interpreter (Shaar and Tauxe, 2013) was used  
224 for paleointensity analysis. We visually inspected both the Arai and vector-  
225 endpoint diagrams as an initial quality check. For specimens that display  
226 relatively linear components of magnetization, the minimum number of suc-  
227 cessive points used for the determinations was fixed to  $N \geq 10$ . In addition,  
228 we adopted a relatively strict set of specimen-level cut-off criteria modified  
229 after Cromwell et al. (2015, 2013); Selkin and Tauxe (2000):  $FRAC > 0.78$ ,  
230  $\beta < 0.1$ ,  $q > 7$  and  $DRAT < 10\%$ . Our strategy was then to find the set of  
231 threshold values for e.g. MAD and DANG that accepted the most sites with  
232  $N \geq 3$  successful intensity estimates per site. We found that  $MAD < 11^\circ$ ,  
233  $MAD_{anc} < 6^\circ$ ,  $\alpha < 4.8^\circ$  and  $DANG < 8.0$  gave good technical results and  
234 screened out specimens that we found unreliable.

235 We used all the intensity estimates accepted at each site at the specimen-  
236 level to calculate the site median intensity ( $B$ ) which is less affected by out-  
237 liers than the site mean. Given the limited estimates per site ( $N = 3 - 9$ )  
238 we did not filter our results, e.g., by using a certain percentage fraction (or  
239 the standard deviation) to set up maximum deviation bounds relative to the  
240 site median, and thereby remove what may seem to be outliers. Instead, we  
241 report the median intensity for each accepted site along with the minimum

242 and maximum site intensity values.

243 We accepted 44 intensity estimates from 16 sites by the specimen-level  
244 cut-off criteria (Table 2: upper part). The *FRAC* used for paleointensity  
245 determination ranges from 0.78 to 0.98 with 50% exceeding 0.89, whereas  
246 the quality factor  $q$  varies from ranges from 7.8 to 27.6 with 50% exceeding  
247 12. We regard these as being data of good technical quality.

248 In Figure 5a–e we show representative specimen behaviors for accepted  
249 field estimates passing all the specimen-level criteria, including Arai curves  
250 that are relatively well-behaved and linear (Figure 5a–c) or nearly linear  
251 (Figure 5d–e). Examples of rejected specimens are shown in Figure 5f–h.  
252 Figure 5f shows an example of specimens that display linear Arai curves,  
253 but fail on the *DRAT* criteria of maximum 10%. Figure 5g shows an ex-  
254 ample of distinct concave-up behavior, usually interpreted as characteris-  
255 tic of multidomain remanences (Dunlop and Özdemir, 2001). Selecting the  
256 low-temperature results in a high-ancient field estimate (61  $\mu\text{T}$ ) whereas  
257 the high-temperature component results in a low-ancient estimate (12  $\mu\text{T}$ ).  
258 While both components meet some of the criteria above, they are incompat-  
259 ible with each other. In accordance with Cromwell et al. (2013), we rejected  
260 specimens with such behaviour until further constraints can be placed on the  
261 reliability of concave-up Arai plots. In Figure 5h, we show an example of a  
262 specimen with indication of alteration at 250–425°C. The subsequent Arai  
263 curve is relatively linear but fails the *FRAC* and *DRAT* criteria. In general,  
264 we rejected specimens with such behaviour.

265 Of the 16 sites, only six sites were accepted by the site-level criteria  $N$   
266  $\geq 3$  (Table 2: lower part). The median paleointensity ( $\overline{B}$ ) of our six accepted

267 site intensities is  $41 \mu\text{T}$  with a median absolute deviation of  $3 \mu\text{T}$  (Table 2),  
 268 which is less than the present day Iceland field intensity of  $\sim 52 \mu\text{T}$ . The  
 269 minimum and maximum site intensities are  $36\frac{37}{34} \mu\text{T}$  (site KG5) and  $55\frac{67}{39} \mu\text{T}$   
 270 (site THA4), respectively, i.e. only site THA4 gave intensities comparable  
 271 to the current intensity. We have added the median intensity estimate ( $\overline{B}$   
 272  $= 41 \mu\text{T}$ ) to the plot in Figure 1a. Our result is within the range of previously  
 273 published (non-Holocene; 11 ka – 3.3 Ma) field strength estimates from Ice-  
 274 land of  $\sim 31 \mu\text{T}$ , with minimum and maximum intensities of  $12 \mu\text{T}$  and  $78$   
 275  $\mu\text{T}$ , respectively (Cromwell et al., 2015). We also calculated the median vir-  
 276 tual axial dipole moment ( $\overline{VADM}$ ) and the median virtual dipole moment  
 277 ( $\overline{VDM}$ ) for our six intensity estimates (Table 2). We obtain a  $\overline{VADM}$  of  
 278  $57 \text{ ZAm}^2$  with a median absolute deviation of  $3 \text{ ZAm}^2$ . The corresponding  
 279 latitude-independent  $\overline{VDM}$  is  $60 \pm 5 \text{ Am}^2$ .

280 In Discussion, we compare our high-northern latitude results to high-  
 281 southern latitude results from Antarctica (Lawrence et al., 2009), using both  
 282 our own cut-off criteria and the less strict specimen-level cut-off criteria of  
 283 Lawrence et al. (2009) (see Table S4-1 in Suppl. Mat). Post removal of 11  
 284 estimates, considered unreliable, we accepted 84 intensity estimates from 25  
 285 sites by the Lawrence et al. (2009) cut-off criteria (see Table S4-2, Suppl.  
 286 Mat.). Of these, 14 sites pass our  $N \geq 3$  site-level criteria, resulting in  
 287  $\overline{B} = 29 \pm 8 \mu\text{T}$ ,  $\overline{VADM} = 40 \pm 11 \text{ ZAm}^2$ , and  $\overline{VDM} = 42 \pm 12 \text{ Am}^2$ . Thus,  
 288 eight additional sites were accepted using these criteria, resulting in a lower  
 289 median field estimate. However, if looking solely at the six sites accepted  
 290 by our preferred criteria (Table 2),  $\overline{B}$  increases to  $36 \pm 6 \mu\text{T}$  when applying  
 291 the criteria of Lawrence et al. (2009), i.e. statistically equal to our preferred

292 estimate of  $41 \pm 3 \mu\text{T}$ .

## 293 5. Geomagnetic field behaviour

### 294 5.1. VGP dispersion and time-averaged inclination

295 A key objective of time-averaged field (TAF) studies is to determine the  
296 dispersion of the site mean directions through time (Johnson et al., 2008),  
297 which is assumed to be due to paleosecular variation (PSV). The dispersion  
298 can be evaluated quantitatively using VGPs from each distinct site (Table 1)  
299 and is traditionally represented by the root mean square angular deviation  
300 of VGPs about the Earth’s spin axis (Cox, 1969). Here, we used the mod-  
301 ified angular standard deviation  $S_B$  (Johnson et al., 2008) that corrects for  
302 within-site dispersion  $S_{W_i}$ .

303 Using all the data from the 45 sites ( $\sim 0.6$ – $3.1$  Ma interval), taking the  
304 antipodes of the reverse poles, we obtain a dispersion  $S_B = 19.9^{22.3}_{17.5}$  (95%  
305 bootstrap and upper and lower confidence bounds). None of our sites are  
306 excluded using a standard VGP latitude cut-off of  $45^\circ$  (e.g., Johnson et al.,  
307 2008), therefore the VGP dispersion ( $S_{B(45^\circ)}$ ) using this criterion is the same.  
308 According to our revised stratigraphic age model (Section 6), 38 of our sites  
309 (TH15 to HN9) are of Matuyama age, one site (TH16/TH17) is of Brunhes  
310 age and five (HN8–HN3) are of Gauss age (Figure 2). We calculated a VGP  
311 dispersion  $S_{B(Mat)} = 20.5^{23.3}_{17.8}$  for our Matuyama age data that is statistically  
312 identical to  $S_B = 19.9^{22.3}_{17.5}$  obtained for the  $N = 45$  data, normal and reverse  
313 data combined. Based on the new Jökuldalur data set we cannot exclude  
314 differences in dispersion for the Matuyama as compared to the entire  $\sim 0.6$ –  
315  $3.1$  Ma age interval.

316 In order to compare with previous results from Iceland, we calculated  $S_B$   
 317 and  $S_{B(45^\circ)}$  for (i) the Jökuldalur data set of Udagawa et al. (1999) and (ii)  
 318 for a regional Iceland compilation of 1388 site mean VGPs of 0–5 Ma rocks  
 319 (see Section S5, Suppl. Mat.). These older data sets are based on surveys  
 320 sampling 2–5 cores per site. We also calculated  $S_{B(Mat45^\circ)}$  for these data, i.e.  
 321 the VGP dispersion for Matuyama age data using a cut-off of  $45^\circ$ . For the  
 322 Udagawa data set we obtain  $S_B = 23.8 \frac{28.0}{19.9}$  (38 sites),  $S_{B(45^\circ)} = 22.1 \frac{25.1}{19.5}$  (37  
 323 sites) and  $S_{B(Mat45^\circ)} = 21.8 \frac{24.7}{18.9}$  (35 sites), whereas for the regional Iceland  
 324 compilation we obtain  $S_B = 24.0 \frac{24.7}{23.2}$  (1388 sites),  $S_{B(45^\circ)} = 22.5 \frac{23.0}{21.9}$  (1347  
 325 sites) and  $S_{B(Mat45^\circ)} = 21.4 \frac{22.2}{20.6}$  (688 sites). As evident, the VGP disper-  
 326 sion,  $S_B$ ,  $S_{B(45^\circ)}$  and  $S_{B(Mat45^\circ)}$ , from the older data are  $\sim 4^\circ$ ,  $2\text{--}3^\circ$  and  $1\text{--}2^\circ$   
 327 higher, respectively, than VGP dispersion for the new Jökuldalur data. De-  
 328 spite having overlapping 95% levels of confidence the means of  $S_B$  for this  
 329 study and the study of Udagawa et al. (1999) lie outside the 95% confidence  
 330 region of each other and are only just included for  $S_{B(45^\circ)}$ . For the regional  
 331 compilation and the new Jökuldalur data set, the means are not included in  
 332 the 95% levels of confidence of each other in any of the calculations. These  
 333 results suggest that  $S_B$  – and potentially  $S_{B(45^\circ)}$  and  $S_{B(Mat45^\circ)}$  – are signifi-  
 334 cantly lower for the new Jökuldalur data set as compared to the older data.  
 335 We speculate that the reduced VGP dispersion is a function of data quality  
 336 given the high number of successful ChRMs per site ( $N > 10$  on average) for  
 337 the new data. Thus, the within-flow scatter of the new data set, as defined  
 338 by the  $\alpha_{95}$  values (Table 1), show mean and maximum values, respectively,  
 339 of  $2.7^\circ$  and  $5.4^\circ$ , with 50% of all  $\alpha_{95}$  values being less than  $2.7^\circ$ . These  
 340 values are markedly lower than values for the data of Udagawa et al. (1999)

341 ( $\alpha 95_{Mean} = 4.1^\circ$ ,  $\alpha 95_{Max} = 7.4^\circ$ , 50% of all  $\alpha 95$ -values  $< 4.0^\circ$ ) and for the  
 342 Iceland compilation ( $\alpha 95_{Mean} = 6.0^\circ$ ,  $\alpha 95_{Max} = 23.0^\circ$ , 50% of all  $\alpha 95$ -values  
 343  $< 5.0^\circ$ ). The above comparisons may stress the importance of maximizing the  
 344 number of cores per site, preferably to produce  $\sim 10$  ChRMs per site, and to  
 345 maximize the percentage of sun measurements, when carrying out paleomag-  
 346 netic surveys in basaltic rocks at high latitudes. This conclusion conforms  
 347 with the observations of Johnson et al. (2008) that inclusion of studies with  
 348 poor quality data or insufficient samples per site is found to increase  $S_B$ .

349 In the following, we focus on the Matuyama which constitutes the main  
 350 part of our data set. The geomagnetic field during this reverse polarity chron  
 351 is generally regarded as more dispersive and to show stronger dependence of  
 352  $S_B$  on latitude as compared to the Brunhes (Johnson et al., 2008); an inter-  
 353 pretation that may be evaluated further by adding our high-northern latitude  
 354 data. In Figure 6 we plot  $S_{B(Mat)}$  for Jökuldalur (this study) together with  
 355  $S_{B(Mat45^\circ)}$  values calculated from global Matuyama age data. The data are  
 356 plotted against latitude (Jökuldalur at  $65^\circ\text{N}$ ) together with the expected  
 357 VGP dispersion versus latitude for Model G (blue line) of McFadden et al.  
 358 (1988) and for the GAD version of the TK03 statistical model (green line)  
 359 of Tauxe and Kent (2004). Also shown are the  $S_{B(Mat45^\circ)}$  values for the  
 360 data of Udagawa et al. (1999) and for the Iceland compilation. As evident  
 361 from Figure 6 the VGP dispersion  $S_{B(Mat)}$  from Jökuldalur (this study) over-  
 362 all supports the interpretation of a dependence of  $S_B$  on latitude during the  
 363 Matuyama (e.g., Johnson et al., 2008) in the northern hemisphere when com-  
 364 pared to other modern-standard data sets, and to predictions from the two  
 365 PSV models. Notably, the mean  $S_{B(Mat)}$  from our data correlates well with



the trend of Model G of McFadden et al. (1988) but also overlaps with the trend of the TK03 model of Tauxe and Kent (2004) within the 95% confidence levels. Our data therefore show no preference of the two models. We do, however, not observe a clear indication of less dispersive field behavior in the northern hemisphere as compared to the southern hemisphere during the Matuyama as tentatively suggested by Cromwell et al. (2013).

Deviations from a GAD field are often reported as inclination anomalies  $\Delta I = I_{obs} - I_{GAD}$ , where  $I_{obs}$  and  $I_{GAD}$  define the observed and predicted (from a GAD field) inclinations (Johnson and McFadden, 2007). A small negative inclination anomaly ( $\sim -3^\circ$ ) was predicted by Johnson et al. (2008) for the Matuyama at  $65^\circ\text{N}$ . We obtain a time-averaged inclination anomaly for the 38 Matuyama age data of  $\Delta I_{Mat} = -0.91^\circ \frac{2.94}{-4.88}$  (95% confidence limits calculated using a bootstrap technique) that is negligible. In contrast,  $\Delta I_{Mat}$  for the data of Udagawa et al. (1999) is  $-3.42^\circ \frac{0.55}{-7.84}$ , i.e. the older data both suggest a higher VGP dispersion and more deviation from a GAD field as compared to the new modern-standard data. The negligible negative inclination anomaly for the Matuyama presented in this study thus provides important high-latitude constraints on the TAF.

## 5.2. Field strength

Cromwell et al. (2013) presented five field strength estimates from young volcanic rocks ( $<300$  kyr) from Jan Mayen ( $71^\circ\text{N}$ ) located just north of Iceland. They found a high average VADM of  $76.8 \pm 24.3$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>. Recently, Cromwell et al. (2015) added another 44, high-quality, field strength estimates from southern Iceland of which 37 estimates are from rocks younger than 400 kyr, six have an age close to the Matuyama/Gauss boundary and

391 one is of Gauss age. The results of Cromwell et al. (2015) have a median  
 392 VADM of  $48.6 \pm 13.9$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>. By comparing their results with field estimates  
 393 from Antarctica (Lawrence et al., 2009) over the same time interval, Cromwell  
 394 et al. (2015, 2013) argue for the possibility of long-lived hemispheric asym-  
 395 metry, contrasting higher fields in the north with lower average strength in  
 396 the south. However, this interpretation is hampered by the general lack  
 397 of field estimates from the high-latitude southern hemisphere (Figure 1a)  
 398 and by the poor temporal overlap of stable field high-latitude intensity re-  
 399 sults between the northern and southern hemispheres, in particular for the  
 400 Matuyama epoch (Figure 1b).

401 Our new field estimates (Table 2 and Table S4-2) allow us to compare field  
 402 strength behavior at relatively high-northern latitudes with field strength es-  
 403 timates from Antarctica for the Matuyama. In Figures 7a and 7b we plot 16  
 404 recalculated VADMs from Antarctica (Lawrence et al., 2009; Tauxe et al.,  
 405 2004b), using a site-level selection criteria of  $N \geq 3$  (this study). The Antarc-  
 406 tic VADMs are shown together with the paleomagnetic axial dipole moment  
 407 model (PADM2M) of Ziegler et al. (2011) for Matuyama down to 2.0 Ma (i.e.  
 408 0.78–2.0 Ma); the PADM2M model predicts the geomagnetic field strength  
 409 since 2.0 Ma and was derived from both absolute and relative global palaeoin-  
 410 tensity data. In Figure 7a we show the six preferred median VADMs from  
 411 Jökuldalur (hereafter referred to as Q1-estimates; see Table 2). In Figure 7a  
 412 we plot the 11 (0.78–2.0 Ma) VADMs that were produced using the less strict  
 413 specimen-level criteria of Lawrence et al. (2009) (hereafter referred to as Q2-  
 414 estimates; see Table S4-2, Suppl. Mat.).

415 The median of the PADM2M dipole moment for the period 0.78–2.0 Ma

416 is  $49 \pm 9$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>. This is slightly lower than the median field strength of our six  
 417 Q1-estimates of  $57 \pm 3$  ZAm<sup>2</sup> (Table 2, Figure 7a) but statistically equivalent  
 418 to the median field of the 11 (0.78–2.0 Ma) Q2-estimates of  $47 \pm 9$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>. In  
 419 contrast, the median VADM of the 16 (0.78–2.0 Ma) field estimates from  
 420 Antarctic is only  $39 \pm 7$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>, i.e. significantly lower than our Q1- and Q2-  
 421 estimates. Hence, our Matuyama age field strength estimates may support  
 422 the hypothesis of higher field strengths in the northern hemisphere on  $10^5$ – $10^6$   
 423 time-scales (Cromwell et al., 2015, 2013). However, more paleointensity data  
 424 are needed to confirm the inferred asymmetry, in particular from medium  
 425 high latitudes at the southern hemisphere and for latitudes  $>70^\circ\text{N}$  (Fig-  
 426 ure 1a). Interestingly, the very high-field estimates predicted at the southern  
 427 hemisphere around 1.36 Ma ( $106$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>) are partly reproduced for the north-  
 428 ern hemisphere data at site THA4 around 1.37 Ma (Q1-estimate =  $76$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>;  
 429 Q2-estimate =  $63$  ZAm<sup>2</sup>), indicating high global field strength.

## 430 **6. Revised magneto-chronostratigraphy of Jökuldalur**

431 In this section we revise the magneto-chronostratigraphy of Jökuldalur  
 432 based on the 11 new  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages (Figure 2) as well as existing radiomet-  
 433 ric ages. In total, 26 K-Ar radiometric ages have been published from sections  
 434 TH, KG and HN, indicating an age range of  $\sim 0.5$ – $3.0$  Ma (McDougall and  
 435 Wensink, 1966; Udagawa et al., 1999; Watkins et al., 1975). Based on paleo-  
 436 magnetic and stratigraphic results, we have confidently correlated 19 of these  
 437 K-Ar ages to our sites together with two previously published  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages  
 438 (Wijbrans and Langereis, 2003). A full description of the site-to-site corre-  
 439 lation and a list of reassigned K-Ar ages are shown in Section S6 (Suppl.

440 Mat.).

441 The K-Ar based magneto-chronostratigraphy of Jökuldalur (McDougall  
442 and Wensink, 1966; Udagawa et al., 1999; Watkins et al., 1975) indicates that  
443 a significant hiatus of  $\sim 400\text{--}500$  kyr is present near the top of section TH.  
444 Here, Udagawa et al. (1999) reported an age of  $\sim 0.5$  Ma for site TH16/17,  
445 whereas the underlying site TH14 was dated at 0.91 Ma. The results of Uda-  
446 gawa et al. (1999) further suggest that (i) the near base of section TH (site  
447 TH1; K-Ar age of  $1.30 \pm 0.06$ ) and the top of section KG (site KG9; K-Ar  
448 age of  $1.39 \pm 0.06$ ) are statistically coeval, (ii) the near base of section KG  
449 (site KG0; K-Ar age of  $1.85 \pm 0.08$ ) is  $\sim 250$  kyr older than site HN16 (K-Ar  
450 age of  $1.60 \pm 0.02$ ) at the top of section HN.

451 The new  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages of site TH16/17 of  $0.63 \pm 0.03$  Ma and site TH14  
452 of  $1.05 \pm 0.04$  Ma (Figure 2) support the interpretation of a major hiatus  
453 near the top of section TH although the new ages are  $\sim 100$  kyr older. The  
454 new ages of site THA0 ( $1.51 \pm 0.14$  Ma) and of TH1 ( $1.46 \pm 0.04$  Ma) as  
455 well as of site KG9 ( $1.49 \pm 0.03$  Ma) are statistically identical and support a  
456 small overlap between sections TH and KG (Figure 2). Finally, the new ages  
457 of site KG2 ( $1.88 \pm 0.04$  Ma; total fusion age) and site HNC15 ( $1.83 \pm 0.04$   
458 Ma) indicate that some overlap exist between the normal polarity intervals in  
459 sections KG and HN. The new age of site HN13 ( $2.26 \pm 0.04$  Ma; total fusion  
460 age) suggests the normal interval in HN is separated from the underlying  
461 reverse interval by a hiatus of  $\sim 450$  kyr, defined by the sedimentary layer of  
462 site HNA14.

463 In Figure 8a, we plot the 11 new  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages together with radiomet-  
464 ric ages, confidently correlated to our sites (Table S6-1). All ages are plotted

465 against cumulative stratigraphic height (CSH) of sections TH, KG and HN.  
 466 We estimated CSH from the stratigraphic thickness of each site, taking into  
 467 account the relative age chronology of the sections (Figure 2) and a regional  
 468 tectonic tilt of  $2^\circ$  to the west (Section 2). From Figure 8a it is evident  
 469 that several K-Ar ages are up to 200–300 kyr younger than corresponding  
 470  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages from the same sites (TH17, TH14, TH1, KG9, KG2, HN9) or  
 471 from stratigraphically younger sites (TH7, TH8, TH10, KG0), probably in-  
 472 dicating variable Ar loss. In contrast, the new and published (Wijbrans and  
 473 Langereis, 2003)  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages for sites HNC15 and HN13 are statistically  
 474 identical.

475 In the following, we assume that a segmented linear regression age model  
 476 is a valid first order approximation to intervals of ages versus CSH between  
 477 inferred hiati, i.e. the volcanic build-up rate is assumed to have remained  
 478 fairly constant (cf. McDougall et al., 1977; Watkins and Walker, 1977) for  
 479 the period spanned by sections TH, KG and HN. For the linear regression  
 480 analysis we used only the  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages. We initially calculated a linear  
 481 regression model for the interval defined by sites KG7 (CSH of  $\sim 236$  m) to  
 482 TH15 (CSH of  $\sim 499$  m) (Figure 8b), which contains four new ages and is  
 483 bounded above and below by major hiati (Figure 2). Figure 8b shows that  
 484 several K-Ar ages (TH5, TH6, TH9, TH12) support the linear regression  
 485 model although a majority (e.g., TH1, TH7, TH8, TH11, THA11, KG9) are  
 486 significantly younger. Next, we assumed that the KG7-TH15 linear regres-  
 487 sion model is a valid approximation for all volcanic stratigraphic intervals of  
 488 sections TH, KG and HN. Based on the stratigraphic mapping (Figure 2)  
 489 and by using the KG7-TH15 regression model, we defined five main strati-

490 graphic intervals for sections TH, KG and HN; each defined by a linear trend  
 491 in age versus CSH and bounded above and below by major hiati (Figure 8b).  
 492 We then calculated an interpolated age for all sites (Figure 8c) using the  
 493 segmented regression model, and next used this age model to construct a re-  
 494 visited magneto-chronstratigraphy for Jökuldalur based on a correlation with  
 495 the polarity intervals of GTS2012 (Figure 8d).

496 As evident from Figure 8d sections TH to HN span the Brunhes to Gauss  
 497 period, that is,  $\sim 0.6$ – $3.1$  Ma. We can confidently correlate the previously  
 498 unmapped normal polarity interval, near the top of section TH (Figure 2),  
 499 to the Jaramillo subchron at  $0.98$ – $1.08$  Ma, whereas the reverse polarity in-  
 500 tervals, HN9–HN13 and HN3–HN8, near the base of section HN probably  
 501 belong to Matuyama and a short reverse polarity interval in Gauss around  
 502  $3.02$ – $3.12$  Ma, respectively. We note that the reverse polarity site HN4 was  
 503 dated at  $2.84 \pm 0.04$  Ma (Figure 8b), i.e. within a Gauss normal polarity  
 504 interval. We therefore omitted this age in our regression analysis for the  
 505 HN3–HN8 interval.

506 In section HN, the normal polarity interval is defined by sites HNC15–  
 507 HN16 (Figure 2). McDougall and Wensink (1966) suggested this interval  
 508 contained a single reverse polarity site. Based on K–Ar dating, they cor-  
 509 related the lower normal polarity interval to the Olduvai subchron and the  
 510 upper interval to a second normal polarity subchron above the older Oldu-  
 511 vai subchron. In accordance with the conclusions of Watkins et al. (1975)  
 512 we find no evidence of a reverse polarity site within the HNC15–HN16 in-  
 513 terval (Table 1; Figure 2). Also, the new  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  age of site HNC15 of  
 514  $1.83 \pm 0.04$  Ma confirms that the HNC15–HN16 interval belongs to the Oldu-

515 vai subchron (Figure 8d). The underlying  $\sim 450$  kyr long hiatus represented  
 516 by the hyaloclastites and brecciated tuffs at HNA14 we correlate with the  
 517 thick hyaloclastite deposit at the base of section KG (Figure 2). The hiatus  
 518 between sites KG7 and KG6 we correlate with the hyaloclastite below THA0.

519 In section KG, the normal polarity interval is defined by sites KG2–KG6  
 520 (Figure 2). This interval was interpreted as the Gilsá event at  $\sim 1.62$  Ma  
 521 (Udagawa et al., 1999), based on K-Ar ages of  $1.62 \pm 0.14$  Ma and  $1.62 \pm 0.06$   
 522 Ma for sites KG2 and KG4 (Table S6-1). However, Udagawa et al. (1999)  
 523 also report a K-Ar age of  $1.85 \pm 0.08$  Ma for the reverse polarity site KG0  
 524 (Table S6-1), below their inferred normal Gilsá event. This age is within  
 525 the normal polarity Olduvai subchron (Gradstein et al., 2012). Our revised  
 526  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  age for site KG2 is  $1.88 \pm 0.04$  Ma (Figure 2), i.e.  $> 250$  kyr  
 527 older than the K-Ar age reported by Udagawa et al. (1999). We correlate  
 528 the normal interval of sites KG2–KG6 to the Olduvai subchron (Figure 8d),  
 529 similar to the HNC15–HN16 interval in section HN (Figure 2). Hence, we  
 530 find no evidence of a second normal polarity event around 1.62 Ma (i.e. the  
 531 Gilsá event), neither in section KG (Udagawa et al., 1999) nor in section HN  
 532 (McDougall and Wensink, 1966).

## 533 7. Conclusions

- 534 • We present a paleodirectional, paleointensity and magneto-chronostratigraphic  
 535 study from Jökuldalur, Iceland. We collected  $> 700$  cores from 51 sites  
 536 along three sections.
- 537 • New  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages are presented from 11 flows. We find that the  
 538 drilled lava flows span the age of  $\sim 0.6$ – $3.1$  Ma.

- 539 • Based on AF and thermal demagnetization experiments, we obtain  
540 well-grouped ChRM directions from 45 distinct sites with site mean  
541 directions generally being defined by  $N > 10$ ,  $k > 200$  and  $\alpha_{95} < 3.5^\circ$ .  
542 We obtain a mean direction of  $D = 355.7^\circ$ ,  $I = 76.3^\circ$ , and  $\alpha_{95} = 3.2$   
543 for the  $N = 45$  sites that is not significantly different from a GAD field.  
544 Also, the mean paleomagnetic pole ( $\bar{\lambda} = 87.8^\circ$ ,  $\bar{\phi} = 224.3^\circ$ ) is coincident  
545 with the North Pole within the 95% confidence limits.
- 546 • We calculate a VGP dispersion  $S_{B(Mat)} = 20.5 \frac{23.3}{17.8}$  and an average incli-  
547 nation anomaly  $\Delta I = -0.91^\circ \frac{2.94}{-4.88}$  for our 38 Matuyama age data. The  
548 dispersion  $S_B$  overall supports the interpretation of a dependence of  
549  $S_B$  on latitude during the Matuyama, while the negligible  $\Delta I$  suggests  
550 little deviation from a GAD field. When comparing to previous results  
551 from Jökuldalur and to various Iceland surveys, sampling 2–5 cores per  
552 site, the new  $S_B$  and  $\Delta I$  values are lower. We speculate this may be a  
553 function of data quality.
- 554 • Based on relatively strict cut-off criteria, we present six field strength  
555 estimates from Jökuldalur for the period 1.19–1.83 Ma; a period void  
556 of high-northern stable field intensity data. The median field intensity  
557 of our six estimates is  $41 \pm 3 \mu\text{T}$  (median absolute deviation) with cor-  
558 responding VADM and VDM values of  $57 \pm 3 \text{ ZAm}^2$  and  $60 \pm 5 \text{ Am}^2$ . By  
559 comparing our results to 16 estimates from Antarctica (VADM of  $39 \pm 7$   
560  $\text{ZAm}^2$ ) for the period 0.78–2.0 Ma, we find support of a higher field  
561 strength in the northern hemisphere on  $10^5$ – $10^6$  time-scales. A similar  
562 conclusion is reached when using less strict cut-off criteria resulting in



563 14 field estimates from Jökuldalur.

- 564 • Finally, we present a revised magneto-chronostratigraphic model for  
565 Jökuldalur. We find no evidence of a second normal polarity event  
566 around 1.62 Ma (i.e. the Gilsá event) within the Matuyama.

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Table 1: Jökuldalur Paleodirectional Site Statistics

Site	Altitude (m)	SLat (°N)	SLon (°E)	$n_l(n_p)/N$	Dec (°)	Inc (°)	k	$\alpha_{95}$	VGP Lat	VGP Lon	$dp/dm$	Polarity	Age (Ma)
TH16	607	65.13987	-15.57405	10/10	305.4	76.2	638.2	1.9	67.2	276.4	3.3/3.5	N	0.56±0.06 <sup>°°</sup>
TH17	592	65.13630	-15.57320	10/12	304.6	70	154.4	3.9	61.0	258.8	5.8/6.7	N	0.63±0.03 <sup>°</sup>
TH15	597	65.14237	-15.56368	11/12	156.3	-66.3	217.7	3.1	-69.4	33.3	4.2/5.1	R	
THA15 <sup>ns</sup>	582	65.14236	-15.56258	9/18	354.8	69.4	306.8	2.9	77.6	179.2	4.3/5.0	N	
TH14	577	65.14232	-15.56065	8/10	339.7	70.4	1009.5	1.7	75.4	217.7	2.6/3.0	N	1.05±0.04 <sup>°</sup>
TH13	535	65.12205	-15.53512	12/12	149.4	-76.2	336.5	2.4	-76.9	83.2	4.1/4.4	R	
THA13 <sup>ns</sup>	534	65.12716	-15.53208	12/14	127.9	-75.9	76.5	5	-68.0	94.2	8.5/9.2	R	
THA12 <sup>ns</sup>	534	65.12714	-15.53144	10/14	138.7	-73.7	80.9	5.4	-70.5	77.6	8.7/9.7	R	
TH12	520	65.12938	-15.52793	11/13	198.5	-61.7	265.2	2.8	-65.5	310.4	3.4/4.3	R	
THA11	513	65.12940	-15.52788	11/12	185.4	-54.2	279.7	2.7	-59.5	335.7	2.7/3.8	R	1.18±0.08 <sup>°°</sup>
TH11	508	65.12765	-15.52680	10/11	194.4	-61.5	234.2	3.2	-66.1	317.7	3.8/4.9	R	1.10±0.06 <sup>°°</sup>
TH10	505	65.12713	-15.52488	10/12	164.2	-71.7	247.3	3.1	-78.5	33.6	4.8/5.4	R	0.91±0.10 <sup>°°</sup>
TH9	501	65.12708	-15.52487	8/11	172.7	-73.4	591.4	2.3	-83.2	17.8	3.7/4.1	R	1.19±0.18 <sup>°°</sup>
TH8	498	65.12717	-15.52478	10/12	175.4	-78.7	347.8	2.6	-86.4	136.1	4.7/4.9	R	1.02±0.12 <sup>°°</sup>
TH7	489	65.12745	-15.52488	10/10	132.3	-79.8	194.8	3.5	-71.7	111.8	6.4/6.6	R	0.98±0.06 <sup>°°</sup>
TH6	490	65.12070	-15.51982	11/11	202.3	-68.2	525.4	2	-72.1	294.0	2.8/3.4	R	1.26±0.04 <sup>°°</sup>
TH5	467	65.11755	-15.51992	11/11	161.3	-72	225.5	3	-77.9	41.0	4.7/5.4	R	1.26±0.04 <sup>°°</sup>
THA4	422	65.11588	-15.51827	12/12	94.9	-86.7	260.5	2.7	-64.9	149.0	5.3/5.4	R	1.22±0.12 <sup>°°</sup>
TH4	409	65.11458	-15.51762	10/12	155.6	-85.6	107.9	4.7	-72.8	152.1	9.2/9.3	R	
TH3	415	65.11423	-15.51623	10/16	118.5	-89.2	1404.2	1.3	-65.9	161.0	2.6/2.6	R	
TH2	403	65.11318	-15.51393	10/10	89.3	-86.7	882.1	1.6	-64.2	149.2	3.2/3.2	R	1.26±0.14 <sup>°°</sup>
TH1	390	65.11277	-15.51303	12/12	191.8	-77.8	333.3	2.4	-85.0	231.6	4.2/4.5	R	1.46±0.04 <sup>°</sup>
TH0 <sup>ns</sup>	349	65.10895	-15.51377	9/9	253.5	-81.2	295.3	3	-64.4	205.7	5.6/5.8	R	
THA0	351	65.10815	-15.51725	11/11	201	-79.2	487.1	2.1	-81.0	218.5	3.8/3.9	R	1.51±0.14 <sup>°</sup>
KG9	507	65.17520	-15.31460	10/10	162.3	-59.1	376.5	2.5	-62.7	15.3	2.78/3.72	R	1.49±0.03 <sup>°</sup>
KG8	505	65.17522	-15.31432	10/10	171.6	-59.7	498.4	2.2	-64.9	359.9	2.46/3.26	R	
KG7	496	65.17485	-15.31370	12/12	160.7	-65.5	320.5	2.4	-69.7	24.6	3.21/3.95	R	
KG6	478	65.17405	-15.31185	9/9	50	84.1	612.7	2.1	70.6	12.6	4.04/4.1	N	
KG5	462	65.17332	-15.31030	9/10	34.6	85.3	218.1	3.5	72.1	2.0	6.85/6.92	N	
KG4	451	65.17300	-15.31008	13/13	353.8	84.5	133.6	3.6	76.0	339.9	7.01/7.1	N	1.62±0.06 <sup>°°</sup>
KG3	447	65.17287	-15.30978	11/11	341.4	69.2	215.3	3.1	74.4	210.7	4.52/5.31	N	
KG2	428	65.17223	-15.30902	11/11	21.4	63.3	285.2	2.7	66.5	124.2	3.37/4.27	N	1.97±0.05 <sup>°</sup>
KG1	422	65.17195	-15.30845	10/12	294.9	-75.3	261.2	3	-46.1	202.2	5.01/5.48	R	
KG0	401	65.17073	-15.30758	8/9	171.9	-61.2	214.9	3.8	-66.6	0.0	4.46/5.81	R	1.85±0.08 <sup>°°</sup>
KGA0 <sup>ns</sup>	372	65.17000	-15.30588	9/10	181.8	-63.9	178.9	3.9	-70.3	341.0	4.88/6.14	R	
HN16	532	65.24460	-15.22970	10/11	333.2	75.2	723.5	1.8	77.9	252.5	3.01/3.29	N	1.60±0.02 <sup>°°</sup>
HNB15	497	65.24450	-15.22448	9/11	98.8	88.1	526.6	2.2	64.4	353.5	4.48/4.48	N	
HNC15	482	65.24437	-15.22238	8/10	90	88.2	1058.6	1.7	65.0	353.1	3.4/3.4	N	1.83±0.04 <sup>°</sup>
HN13	458	65.24422	-15.21958	11/12	195	-62.6	635.6	1.8	-67.2	316.0	2.22/2.84	R	2.33±0.06 <sup>°</sup>
HN12 <sup>ns</sup>	446	65.24405	-15.21760	10/11	169.4	-72.8	319	2.7	-81.4	25.3	4.29/4.82	R	
HN11	437	65.24392	-15.21622	10/11	209.1	-85.9	707	1.8	-72.0	177.8	3.58/3.61	R	
HN10 <sup>ns</sup>	422	65.24368	-15.21540	10/11	213.2	-83.8	449.1	2.3	-74.1	189.9	4.41/4.49	R	
HN9 <sup>ns</sup>	406	65.24377	-15.21397	11/11	239.7	-84.4	283.1	2.7	-68.7	192.2	5.28/5.36	R	2.33±0.03 <sup>°</sup>
HN8 <sup>ns</sup>	367	65.24336	-15.21147	9/10	207.3	-67.5	2602.1	1	-69.5	288.2	1.4/1.68	R	
HN7 <sup>ns</sup>	360	65.24333	-15.21126	10/10	192.1	-67.5	254.1	3	-73.8	316.1	4.22/5.06	R	
HN6	350	65.24335	-15.21074	16/18	208	-79.1	419	1.8	-78.6	223.2	3.26/3.43	R	
HN5 <sup>ns</sup>	325	65.24358	-15.20934	7/10	161.5	-79.7	3584.7	1	-81.6	117.0	1.84/1.93	R	
HN4 <sup>ns</sup>	309	65.24347	-15.20743	11/12	170.2	-79.8	335.9	2.5	-83.8	132.9	4.56/4.77	R	2.84±0.04 <sup>°</sup>
HN3 <sup>ns</sup>	305	65.24334	-15.20719	9(3)/10	135.9	-80	321	2.9	-73.0	112.6	5.4/5.64	R	3.13±0.08 <sup>°</sup>
Mean (all)		65.17	-15.45	45	355.7	76.3	44.8	3.2	87.8	224.3	5.5/5.9		
Normal		65.18	-15.37	10	351.5	77.9	54.6	6.6	86.2	283.5	11.7/12.4		
Reverse		65.17	-15.52	35	176.8	-75.9	42.0	3.8	87.7	203.0	6.5/7.0		

Site: site names of this study ("ns" following the site name denotes sites sampled during cloudy conditions without sun orientations). Altitude: GPS-altitudes in meters. SLat/SLon and Dec/Inc: site latitude/longitude and mean site declination/inclination in geographic coordinates, respectively.  $n_l$ : Total number of best-fit lines (including planes,  $n_p$ ) used in site mean calculations. N: Total number of samples treated from each site.  $k$ : Estimate of the Fisher (1953) precision parameter,  $\alpha_{95}$  is the Fisher (1953) circle of 95% confidence. VGP Lat/Lon: Virtual geomagnetic poles together with 95% confidence angles in parallel and meridian  $dp/dm$ . N/R in the "Polarity" column refer to normal and reverse polarities, respectively. Age<sup>°</sup>: <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>39</sup>Ar radiometric ages (this study). Age<sup>°°</sup>: Reassigned K-Ar ages from previous studies (see text). All ages are with 2 $\sigma$  error. The lower part of the table shows the mean paleodirectional statistics.

Table 2: Statistics for accepted paleointensity results at the specimen-level (upper) and site-level (lower).

Site	Specimen	$T_{min}/T_{max}/n$	FRAC	DRAT	MAD	$MAD_{anc}$	$\alpha$	$\beta$	q	DANG	$B$	VADM	VDM
TH17	TH17B2	0/520/14	0.88	9.64	6.04	3.29	2.44	0.07	13.66	3.22	40	56	60
TH10	TH10E2	250/590/15	0.84	2.97	5.56	2.87	1.04	0.05	18.26	1.39	41	57	60
TH10	TH10H2	100/560/14	0.92	9.73	5.44	2.22	1.1	0.03	27.59	1.31	24	33	35
TH10	TH10M2	300/572/12	0.79	7.02	8.71	4.36	1.3	0.05	14.77	1.7	40	56	59
TH10	TH10N1	300/572/12	0.8	5.73	9.65	4.79	1.83	0.09	8.48	2.38	43	60	63
TH9	TH9H1	150/590/15	0.94	3.24	5.86	2.56	0.34	0.03	23.34	0.42	45	62	65
TH8	TH8E2	350/590/13	0.84	5.81	3.79	1.89	0.67	0.06	12.62	0.88	53	74	72
TH8	TH8i1	100/572/16	0.89	8.71	9.42	3.14	1.51	0.05	11.97	1.69	53	74	72
TH7	TH7H2	0/590/18	0.94	4.98	9.18	4.11	1.96	0.04	21.38	2.4	43	60	58
TH7	TH7J1	150/590/15	0.91	6.07	9.74	4.33	3.31	0.07	12.34	3.98	40	56	54
TH7	TH7K2	200/570/14	0.81	3.52	10.24	4.47	2.33	0.05	14.17	2.81	32	44	43
TH7	TH7i1	0/590/18	0.94	4.17	8.87	3.71	0.21	0.04	18.27	0.26	41	57	55
THA4	THA4B2	0/590/19	0.97	5.08	5.99	3.13	1.2	0.04	19.57	1.62	61	85	79
THA4	THA4C1	0/572/17	0.97	6.12	5.46	2.57	0.85	0.07	11.94	1.08	67	93	87
THA4	THA4K1	100/520/12	0.8	9.49	10.36	3.96	0.41	0.06	11.2	0.47	53	74	69
THA4	THA4L2	150/540/12	0.83	9.79	9.44	4.27	2.98	0.08	9.29	3.62	39	54	51
THA4	THA4O1	150/560/12	0.84	8.31	8.44	4.07	3.61	0.06	13.34	4.44	55	76	71
TH2	TH2J1	100/560/15	0.82	4.65	3.23	2.3	1.06	0.1	10.28	1.85	26	36	34
TH1	TH1K2	200/590/16	0.78	3.88	5.77	2.88	2.36	0.08	9.28	2.96	54	75	74
TH1	TH1N1	200/580/14	0.79	6.37	7.67	3.59	1.21	0.09	8.33	1.53	45	62	62
TH1	TH1R2	100/560/15	0.92	8.92	6.17	2.65	2.18	0.05	16.86	2.6	33	46	45
THA0	THA0D2	100/500/12	0.91	3.42	4.46	4.47	4.4	0.04	19.33	7.19	22	31	30
THA0	THA0M1	0/500/13	0.91	9.71	5.96	3.86	4.76	0.04	18.69	6.16	22	31	30
KG8	KG8E2	150/570/15	0.89	9.67	9.21	4.31	3.63	0.04	18.51	4.43	13	18	22
KG5	KG5B2	150/570/13	0.86	0.85	5.74	4	4.15	0.08	9.24	5.76	36	50	47
KG5	KG5D1	0/560/13	0.96	6.49	10.67	5.08	3.11	0.1	9.59	3.88	34	47	44
KG5	KG5F2	150/570/14	0.89	4.88	6.78	3.53	3.48	0.1	8.62	4.36	37	51	48
KG5	KG5H2	0/570/16	0.94	1.99	6.97	3.53	3.69	0.1	9.38	4.55	37	51	48
KG5	KG5i2	0/572/16	0.98	6.26	9.68	4.7	1.99	0.09	10.01	2.54	35	49	46
KG4	KG4I2	0/570/16	0.91	4.03	4	2.13	2.53	0.09	9.84	3.12	34	47	45
KG4	KG4K1	0/560/14	0.89	4.18	4.97	2.93	3.43	0.08	10.4	4.37	34	47	44
KG3	KG3A2	150/570/15	0.87	2.85	6.28	2.95	3	0.07	11.8	3.62	49	68	74
KG3	KG3F2	150/570/14	0.8	6.82	6.19	2.75	2.36	0.07	10.93	2.83	51	71	77
KG3	KG3G1	0/560/15	0.9	7.01	6.37	2.71	3.16	0.09	10.03	3.67	42	58	64
KG3	KG3H2	0/580/16	0.96	10	5.63	2.87	1.67	0.1	9.16	2.17	23	32	35
KG3	KG3I1	0/560/14	0.84	3.02	6.29	2.99	2.34	0.09	10.96	2.88	35	49	53
KG3	KG3L2	300/570/10	0.8	1.26	5.98	3.28	3.54	0.09	7.82	4.46	53	74	80
KG3	KG3M2	150/560/14	0.79	5.59	4.5	1.71	2.04	0.05	14.72	2.3	32	44	49
KG3	KG3N2	0/520/14	0.81	7.25	4.78	1.73	2.17	0.06	10.8	2.42	40	56	61
KG3	KG3O1	100/540/14	0.81	8.46	8.96	3.5	4.41	0.05	13.02	4.99	45	62	68
KG3	KG3P1	0/540/13	0.84	9.85	4.34	1.59	0.96	0.09	7.91	1.1	42	58	64
KG2	KG2R1	0/570/15	0.84	4.9	9.33	2.62	2.96	0.06	8.87	3.18	38	53	62
HN16	HN16K2	0/540/12	0.82	4.62	7.79	4.06	2.37	0.09	9.69	3.11	31	43	44
HN11	HN11G1	100/580/16	0.89	5.52	6.77	2.71	1	0.03	21.85	1.18	58	80	76
Site	SLat (°N)	SLon (°E)	N	Age (Ma)	$\bar{B}$	$B^{upper}$	$B^{lower}$	$\bar{VADM}$	$VADM^{upper}$	$VADM^{lower}$	$\bar{VDM}$	$VDM^{upper}$	$VDM^{lower}$
TH10	65.12713	-15.52488	4	1.19±0.04*	40	43	24	56	60	33	59	63	35
TH7	65.12745	-15.52488	4	1.22±0.04*	40	43	32	56	60	44	54	58	43
THA4	65.11588	-15.51827	5	1.37±0.04*	55	67	39	76	93	54	71	87	51
TH1	65.11277	-15.51303	3	1.46±0.04	45	54	33	62	75	46	62	74	45
KG5	65.17332	-15.31030	5	1.80±0.03*	36	37	34	50	51	47	47	48	44
KG3	65.17287	-15.30978	9	1.83±0.03*	42	53	23	58	74	32	64	80	35
All sites	65.12857	-15.45429	6	~1.19–1.83	41±3			57±3			60±5		

N: Number of specimens used to calculate site median intensity after meeting the specimen-level cut-off criteria listed in Section 4.3 and the  $N \geq 3$  site-level criteria.  $B$ : Field strength ( $\mu T$ ). VADM: Virtual axial dipole moment ( $ZAm^2$ ). VDM: Virtual dipole moment ( $Am^2$ ).  $\bar{B}$ ,  $\bar{VADM}$  and  $\bar{VDM}$  are median values given with median absolute deviation. Age for site THA0 is new Ar-Ar ages (this study). Ages marked with \* are interpolated model ages based on 1st order segmented regression analysis of new and published Ar-Ar ages (see text).

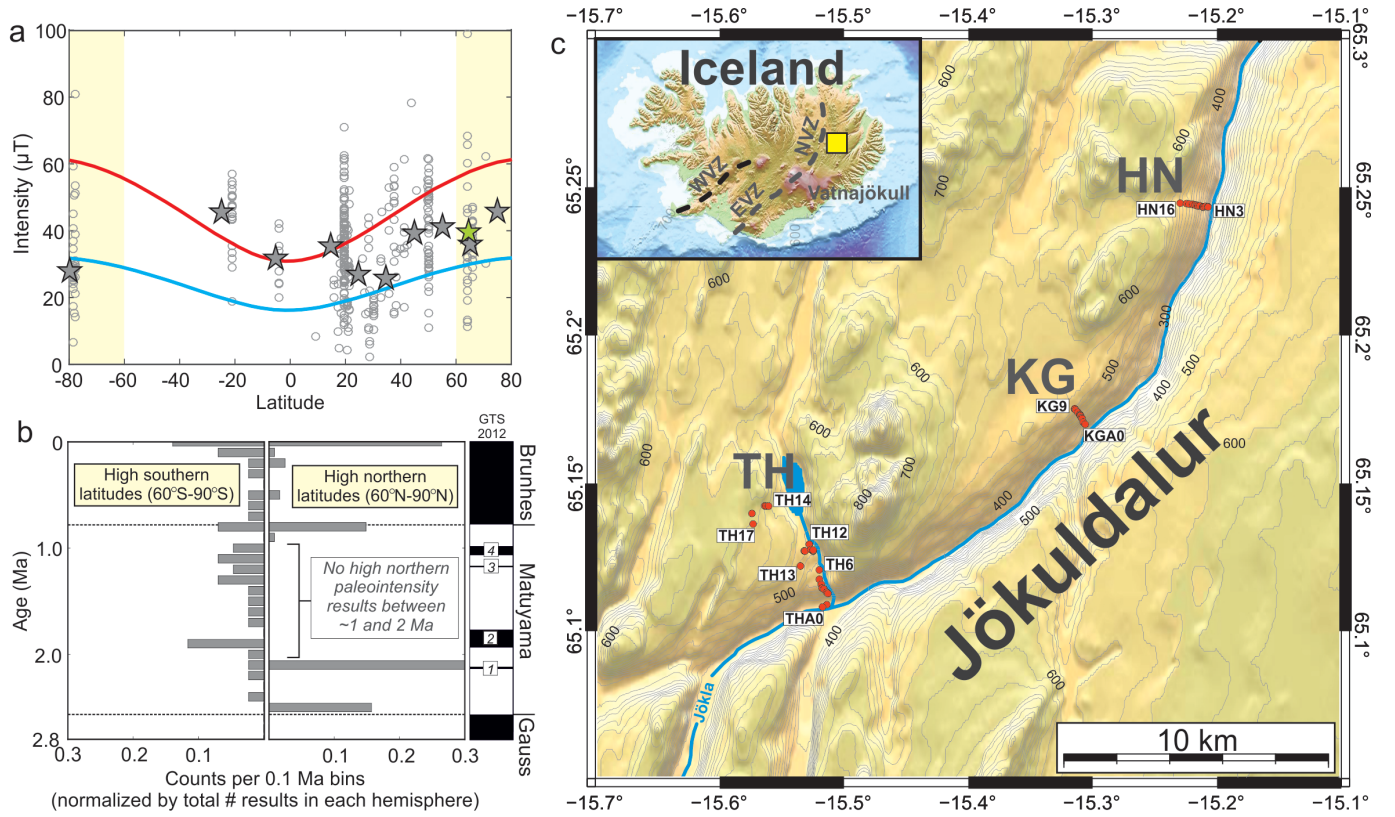


Figure 1: (a) Site-level paleointensity data (0–5 Ma) passing  $N \geq 3$  site-level criteria (downloaded from the PINT database at <http://earth.liv.ac.uk/pint/>). Data are plotted against latitude, and median values for  $10^\circ$  bins are shown as grey stars. Green star: Median paleointensity obtained from Jökuldalur (this study; 41  $\mu\text{T}$ ). Predicted values for the present dipole moments of 80  $\text{ZAm}^2$  is shown as red line and for the long-term average field of 42  $\text{ZAm}^2$  ((5–160 Ma, Juarez et al., 1998) and (0–140 Ma, Tauxe et al., 2013)) as blue line. (b) Summary histograms of published field strength estimates. Notice the lack of high-northern data between 1 and 2 Ma. (c) Topographic map of Jökuldalur. Red dots: Location of drill sites (this study) along sections TH (Thverá), KG (Krengilsá) and HN (Hnjúksá). Inset: Topographic map of Iceland. Black dotted lines show location of the main volcanic rift zones. Yellow box: Outline of the area in the main map. Abbreviations: EVZ, Eastern Volcanic Zone; NVZ, Northern Volcanic Zone; WVZ, Western Volcanic Zone.

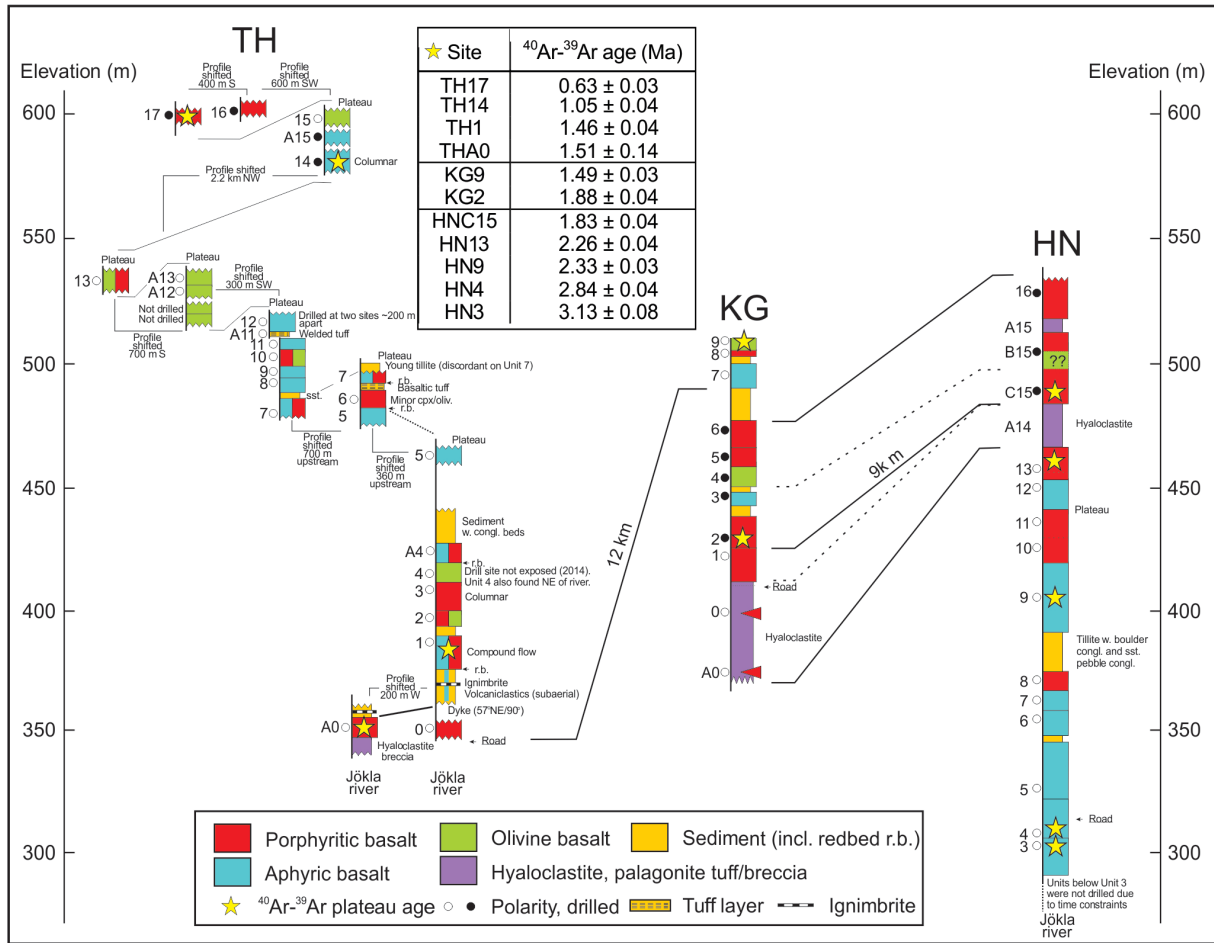


Figure 2: Updated stratigraphy of sections TH, KG and HN. For location, see Figure 1c. Labels to the left are site labels (this study). White(black) filled circles are magnetic reverse(normal) polarity. Yellow stars: New  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages (this study). The ages for KG2 and HN13 are total fusion ages (see text). Note the normal polarity intervals in sections KG and HN. The normal polarity interval in section KG was interpreted as the Gilsá event by Udagawa et al. (1999). We correlate both the normal polarity intervals in sections KG and HN to the Olduvai subchron (see text).

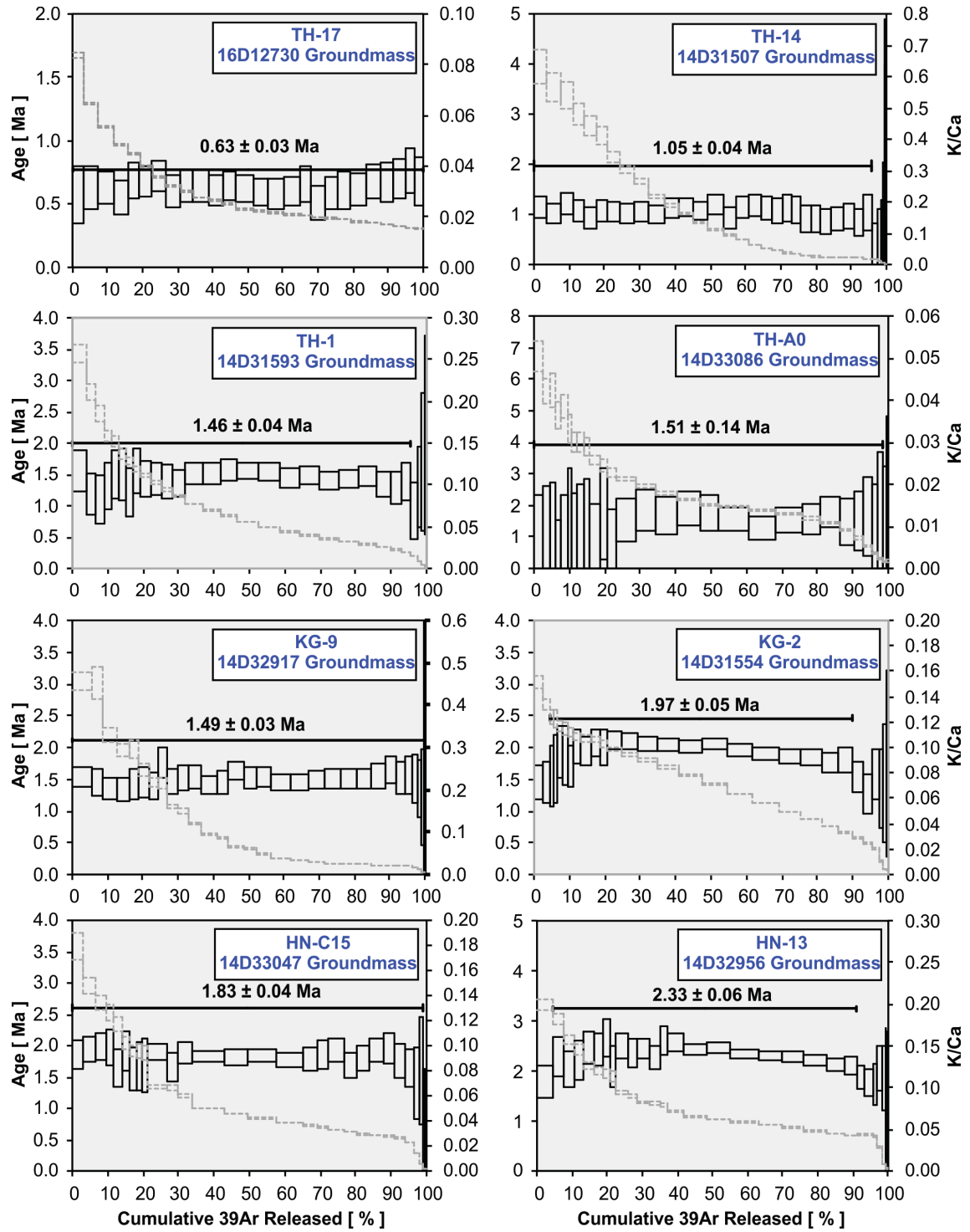


Figure 3: High-resolution incremental heating  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  age spectra on groundmass separates of subaerial basalt samples from profiles TH, KG and HN. The age spectra are presented in stratigraphic order from young to old in the lava pile. The  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages are weighted age estimates with errors reported at the 95% confidence level, including 0.2–0.3% standard deviations in the J-value. All samples were monitored against FCT sanidine ( $28.201 \pm 0.023$  Ma,  $1\sigma$ ) as calibrated by Kuiper et al. (2008). Solid black lines are  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages and stippled gray lines are K/Ca values. Data are listed in Table S1-1 (Suppl. Mat.).

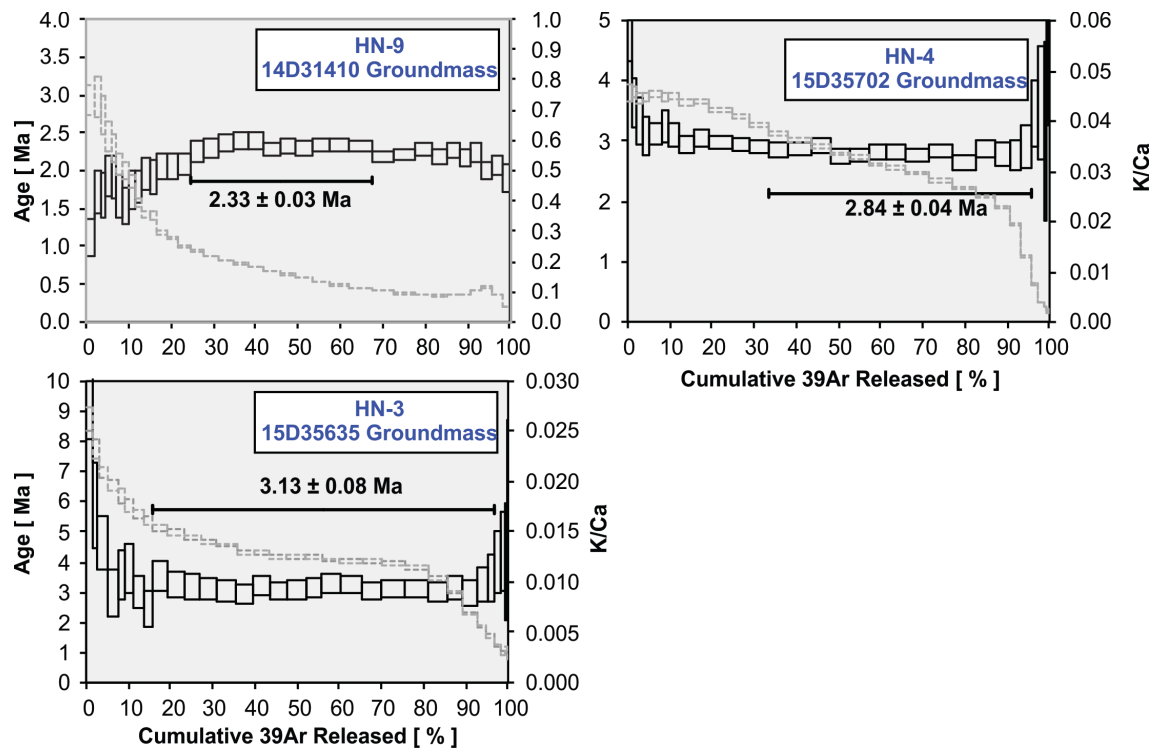


Figure 3: Continued

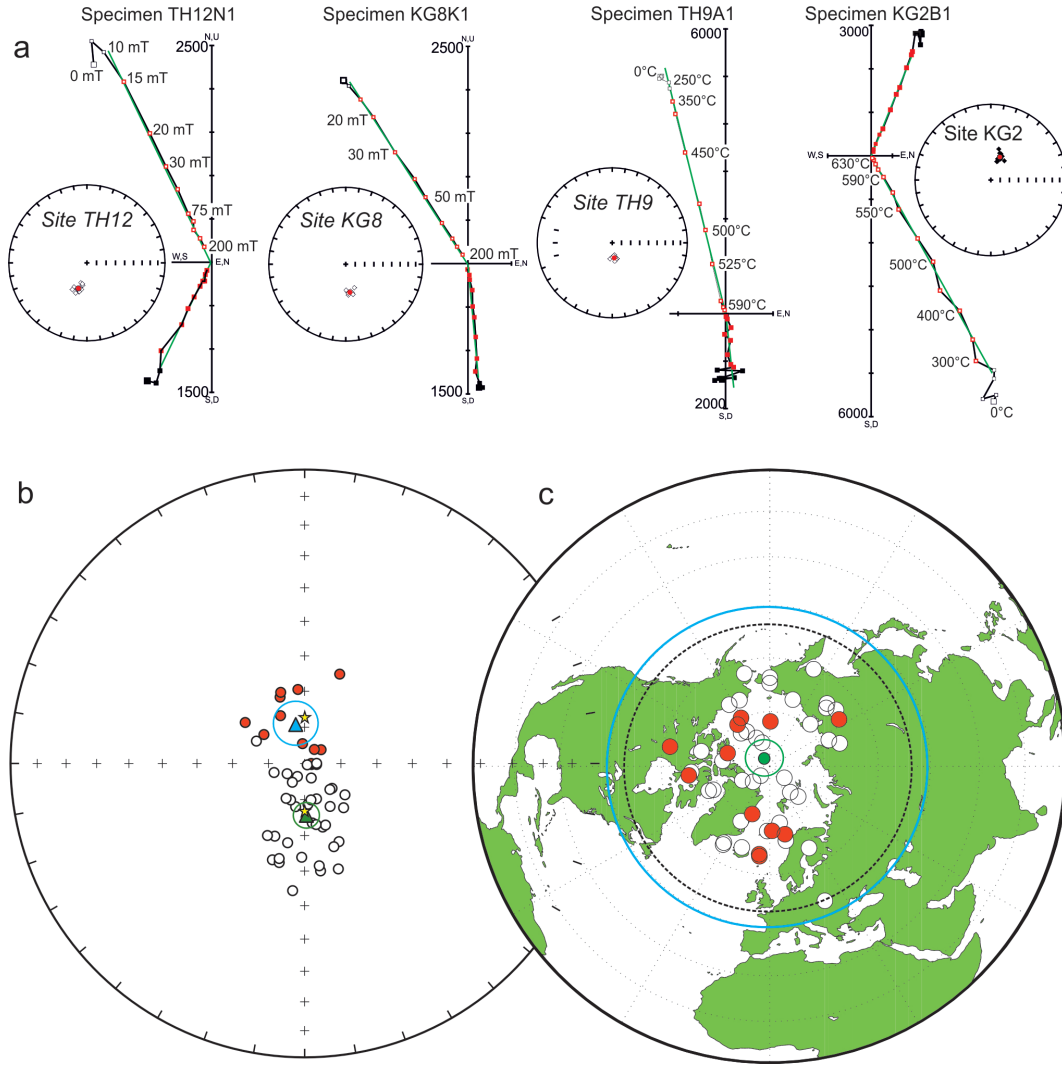


Figure 4: (a) Representative Zijderveld diagrams of AF (alternating-field) and thermal demagnetization experiments. Values along axes are magnetization (mA/m). Closed(open) circles are the horizontal(vertical) plane projection of the directional vector. Inset figures: Site mean directions for the corresponding sites. Red squares mark the site means. (b) Equal area projection of site-mean directions for Jökuldalur. Filled (open) circles plot on the lower (upper) hemisphere. Grand mean directions (triangles) with  $\alpha 95$  confidence cones for normal (blue circle) and reversed (green circle) sites. Yellow stars: Expected directions from a GAD field. (c) VGP positions for all sites. Dotted black circle is at 50.2° latitude (Vandamme). Full blue circle is at 45° latitude. Filled (open) circles are northern hemisphere (antipodes of southern hemisphere) VGP positions. Filled green circle: grand mean VGP (paleomagnetic pole) for the 45 distinct sites with 95% confidence cone that encompasses the North Pole.

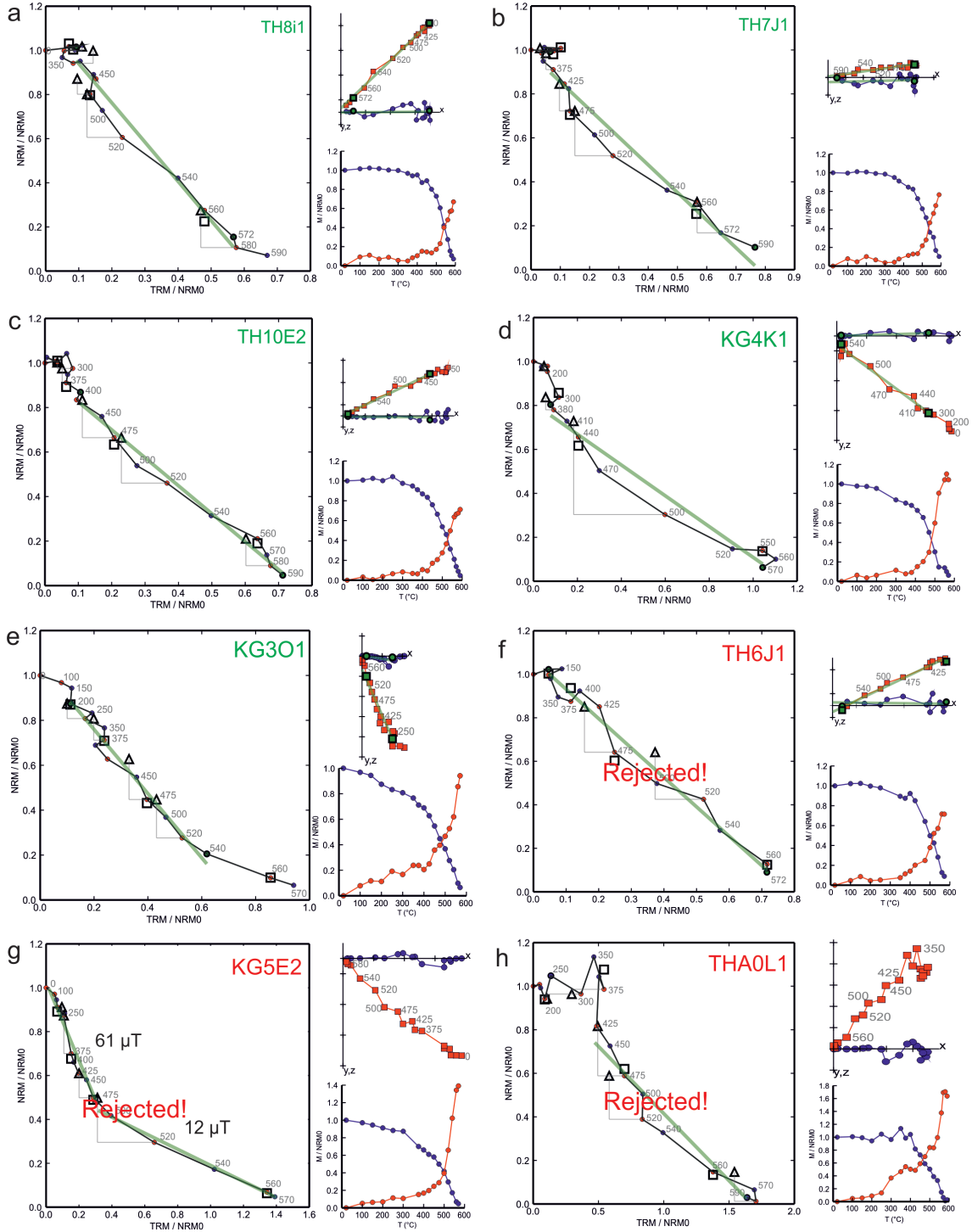


Figure 5: Representative paleointensity results displayed by Arai plots, vector end-point diagrams and NRM-decay/TRM-growth curves for each specimen. (a)–(e) Accepted and (f)–(h) Rejected specimen examples using our preferred cut-off criteria listed in Section 4.3. In (g): Two paleointensity estimates are shown (high and low temperature components); each of which could be valid under certain selection criteria. For our preferred intensity estimates in Table 2 (Q1-estimates; see text) we rejected specimens showing such behavior. pTRM checks are shown as open triangles, pTRM tail-checks as open squares, zero-field/in-field (ZI) temperature steps shown as red dots and IZ steps shown in blue. The green line is the least-squares component for selected temperature steps generated by Thellier GUI Auto Interpreter (Shaar and Tauxe, 2013). Vector end-point diagrams are x-y (x-z) projections of the NRMs in the specimen coordinate system, where x axis is rotated to the direction of the NRM in the x-y plane. NRM-decay curves are shown in blue, TRM-acquisition curves in red.



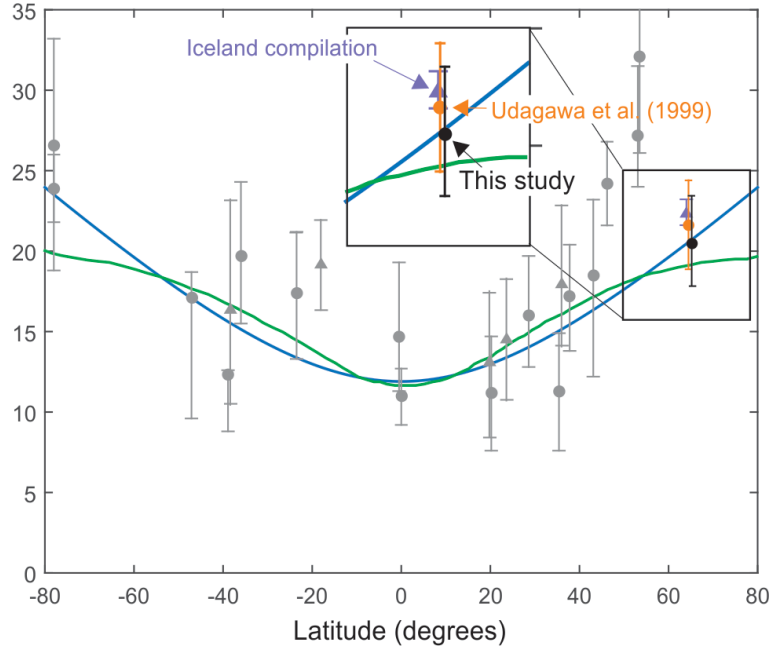


Figure 6: VGP dispersion as a function of latitude for Matuyama age data (0.78–2.58 Ma). Inset: Zoom-in of Jökuldalur results (this study and Udagawa et al. (1999)) and dispersion for a regional Iceland compilation (see Table S5-1, Suppl. Mat.). Mean dispersion from Jökuldalur (this study) shown as black. Mean dispersion from Jökuldalur (Udagawa et al., 1999) shown as orange. Mean dispersion from the Iceland compilation shown as purple. Mean dispersion from various global studies (Cromwell et al., 2013; Johnson et al., 2008; Lawrence et al., 2009; Opdyke et al., 2010; Panaiotu et al., 2012) shown in filled grey circles and regional compilations (cf. Johnson et al., 2008) in filled grey triangles. Errors bars are  $2\sigma$ . All data have  $k > 50$ , and latitude cutoff of  $45^\circ$ . Blue line: Model G (McFadden et al., 1988). Green line: TK03 (Tauxe and Kent, 2004).

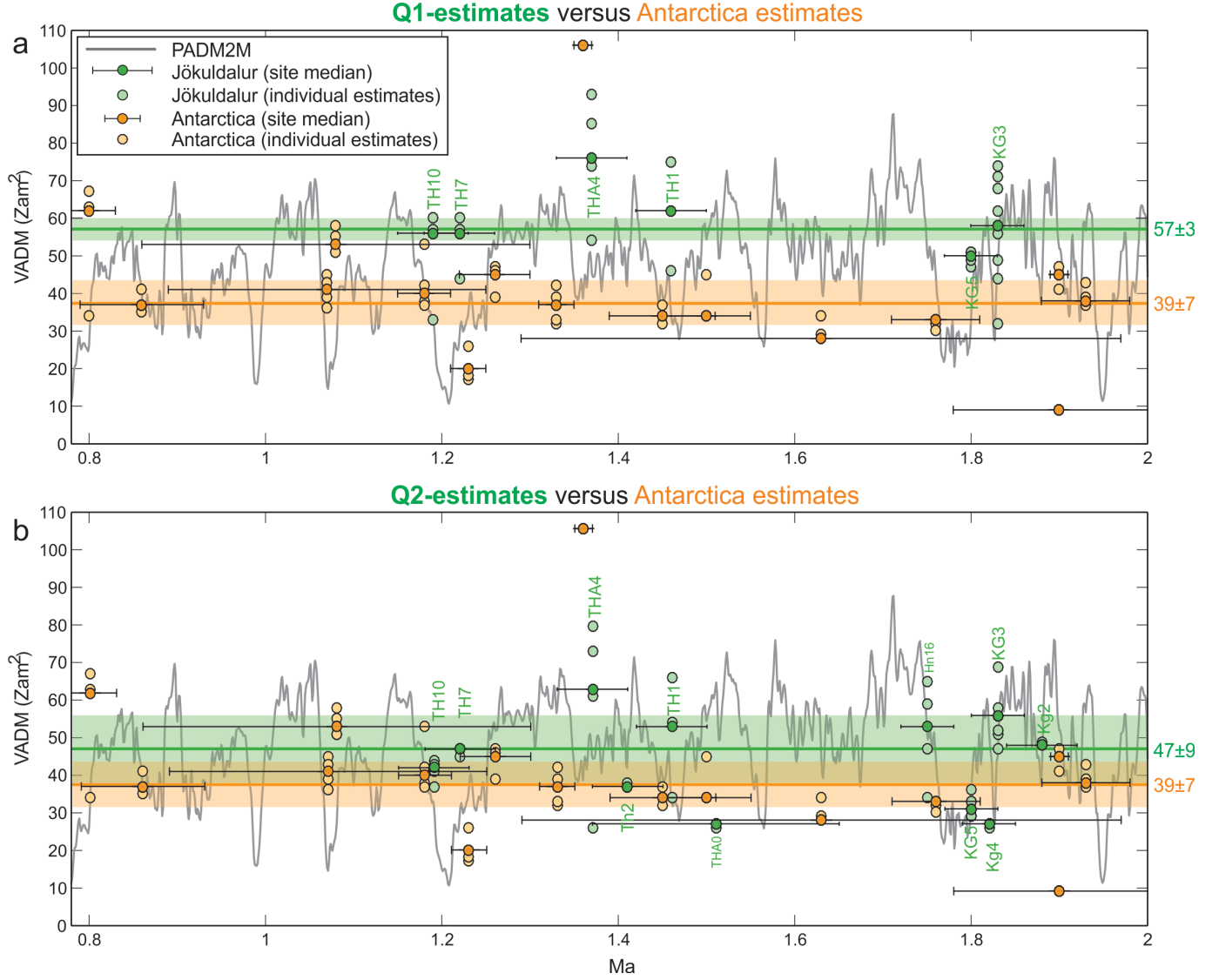


Figure 7: Virtual axial dipole moments (VADMs) versus time for the interval 0.78–2 Ma. Grey line: PADM2M time-varying paleomagnetic axial dipole moment model (Ziegler et al., 2011). Dark(light) filled green circles: Site-level median (dark) and individual (light) field strengths from Jökuldalur (this study). The ages of the Jökuldalur data are based on new Ar-Ar ages and from interpolated model ages (Section 6). All ages given with errorbars of  $2\sigma$ . Dark(light) filled orange circles: 16 site-level median (dark) and individual (light) field strengths from Antarctica (Lawrence et al., 2009) that satisfy a site-level cut-off of  $N \geq 3$ . (a) Preferred field strength estimates (Q1) from Jökuldalur (see Table 2). (b) Alternative field estimates (Q2) from Jökuldalur using the less strict specimen-level criteria of Lawrence et al. (2009) and a site-level cut-off of  $N \geq 3$  (see Table S4-2, Suppl. Mat.). We note that a higher median field is observed for the high-northern Q1 and Q2 data (green horizontal lines) as compared to the high-southern data (orange horizontal line). The horizontal lines are plotted with transparent horizontal bars according to their median absolute deviation.

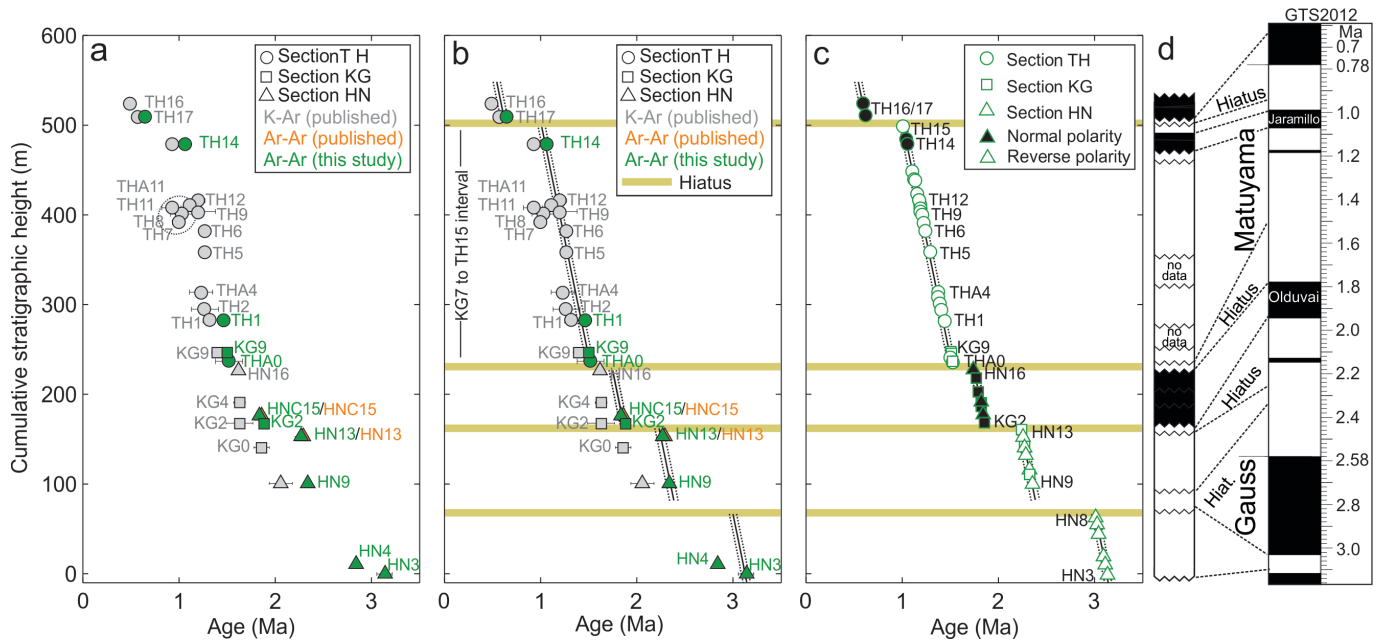


Figure 8: (a) K-Ar and Ar-Ar ages versus cumulative stratigraphic height (CSH) for sections TH, KG and HN in Jökuldalur. Published radiometric K-Ar and Ar-Ar ages are taken from Watkins et al. (1975), Udagawa et al. (1999) and Wijbrans and Langereis (2003), respectively. Only published ages from sites that can we confidently correlate to our sites are shown (cf. Table S6-1, Suppl. Mat.). New Ar-Ar ages are from this study. (b) 1<sup>st</sup> order segmented regression model based on Ar-Ar data only. The regression model (thin black lines) is shown with 2σ error (thin dotted lines). Also shown are major hiati in the stratigraphic column. (c) Interpolated (model) ages for all sites according to their CSH. Black(white) symbols are normal(reverse) polarity. (d) Revised magneto-chronostratigraphic model for sections TH, KG and HN based on correlation to GTS2012 (Gradstein et al., 2012). We find no evidence for the Gilsá event in sections KG or HN, where both normal polarity intervals can be correlated to the Olduvai subchron. We do, however, suggest that the short Jaramillo subchron is present near the top of section TH.